Motorola 52nd Street Superfund Site
Community Advisory Group (CAG) Meeting

Thursday, January 22, 2004
6:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.
Burton Barr Library – 4th Floor Lecture Room
1221 N. Central Avenue
Phoenix, Arizona

MINUTES

Members in attendance (TO BE UPDATED):
Dr. Ruth Ann Marsten
Mary Moore
Martha Breitenbach
Jeanne Lindsay
Patricia Zermeño

ADEQ Staff in attendance:
Kris Kommalan, ADEQ Project Manager
Julie Rutkowski, ADEQ Hydrologist (Interim)
Monica Mascareno, ADEQ Community Involvement Coordinator

EPA Staff in attendance:
Viola Cooper, EPA Community Involvement Coordinator

ADEQ Contractor:
Nancy Nesky, LFR Levine Fricke

Others in attendance (TO BE UPDATED):
Teresa Olmsted
Rey Covarrubias
James Felix
Paul Barnes
Judy Heywood
Rich Petrus
Eric Kaupanges
Gary Bender
Alex Yiannakakis
Peter Kroopneck
James Peck
Gary Piers
Lorana F. Mineer
Lupe E. Garcia
Sylvia Garcia
Cynthia Parker
Joaquin G. Garcia
Tom Suriano
Barbara H. Murphy
Steve Whillier
Rene Chase Dufault
Jerry D. Worsham II
Tom Mooney
Priscilla Fellows
Betsy Sweeney
Misael Cabrera
Amy Halm
Bob Frank
Vincie Muhammad

CIU #04-102

1. *Welcome and Introductions (Monica Mascareno, ADEQ)*

Monica Mascareno, Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) Community Involvement Coordinator for the site, opened the meeting. All ADEQ staff, EPA staff, Company Representatives, CAG members, and audience members introduced themselves. Ms. Mascareno briefly reviewed the meeting agenda.

2. *West Sky Harbor Fuel Contamination (Cynthia Parker, City of Phoenix Aviation Department)*
Ms. Cynthia Parker with the City of Phoenix (City) Aviation Department presented information on the

West Sky Harbor Fuel Contamination. The site is located in the southwest quadrant of the Sky Harbor International Airport. Ms, Parker explained that the site is the location of the former Arco tank farm. During the 1950s-1970s, customers bought fuel that was stored in the tanks and moved it using trucks to where it was needed on the airport property. After the City purchased the property from ARCO for the price of $1.00, it was determined that the area was contaminated with an estimated 750,000 gallons of Jet A fuel. In 1995, the City submitted a corrective action plan (CAP) to the ADEQ that outlined the City's plan for remediating the Jet A fuel contamination. The City's CAP was approved by ADEQ with modifications.

The Jet A plume is very old and very stable according to Ms. Parker, and the groundwater contamination that is above the aquifer water quality standard for benzene (5 micrograms per liter) is limited to the area where there is free product. However, as Ms. Parker noted, the plume is creating a sufficient amount of methane as part of the biodegradation process. The City's plans for the airport include the future construction of an underground tunnel to move people across the airport property. Thus, in addition to remediating the Jet A plume, the City needs to remove the excess methane so that construction of the tunnel can be done safely.

Ms. Parker provided an illustration which depicted the location of the West Sky Harbor fuel contamination to be generally south of the chlorinated hydrocarbon groundwater contamination from the Motorola 52nd Street Superfund Site. Ms. Parker also provided a general description of other sources of groundwater contamination in the area, including the Honeywell jet fuel plume, the AFFC fuel release also at the Sky Harbor airport, the 161st Air National Guard fuel release, and the Estes landfill chlorinated hydrocarbon plume. In response to a question from a Community Advisory Group (CAG) member, Ms. Parker indicated that the fuel contamination from the West Sky Harbor fuel release does not go beyond the airport boundaries.

Ms. Parker explained that due to the lowering groundwater table, this is a good opportunity to cleanup the contaminated soils. Ms. Parker indicated that there is also a small amount of free product removal being conducted by skimmers. The City conducted tracer tests to evaluate how air would move through soil. The City also conducted bench scale tests of various bioremediation scenarios. As a result, the City is currently constructing a full-scale pilot test to further evaluate the use of biosparging as a remediation tool for this site. Ms. Parker explained that the City will be able to enhance the bioremediation of the fuel contamination by introducing oxygen and nutrients into the subsurface. The City has estimated that the pilot-scale wells will have a 60 foot radius of influence. Through proper placement of air injection and vapor extraction wells, the City will be able to assist in the biodegradation of the fuel and methane while controlling the migration of any methane from the site. Also, with the addition of the oxygen to the subsurface, Ms. Parker indicated that additional methane will not be created since now there will be a different type of microbial action degrading the fuel.

Ms. Parker indicated that if the pilot-scale remediation efforts are successful, the area should be clean enough within three to four years to allow construction workers into the area for construction of the underground tunnel for the people movers. Regarding monitoring, Ms. Parker indicated that the City will conduct monitoring for the WSH site that includes analysis for Jet A fuel constituents, methane, as well as the chlorinated solvents. The WSH plume is not a part of the Motorola 52nd Street Superfund Site.

3. *Operable Unit 1 (OU1) Site Update (Kris Kommalan, ADEQ)*

Ms. Kommalan indicated that as of December 2003, approximately 15,547 pounds of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) were removed as trichloroethylene (TCE) from the OU1 area. In addition, nearly 2.3 billion gallons of groundwater have been treated to date. Ms. Kommalan indicated that the 5-year review of the OU1 treatment system, completed in 2001, indicated that while the interim remedy is protective, changing site conditions such as the declining groundwater levels could not assure future protectiveness of the interim remedy. As a result, Motorola Inc. will be submitting a draft feasibility study in June 2004. Ms. Kommalan went on to say that the public site tour of the OU1 treatment facility held on December 6, 2003 was a big success.

The public comment period for Motorola's work plan to address soil vapor intrusion to indoor air ended on November 30, 2003. Ms. Kommalan indicated that public comments were received. These comments are being addressed by the agencies and a draft response letter will be sent to Motorola.

4. *Public Tour of Honeywell Facility (Mr. Tom Mooney, CH2M Hill, and Kris Kommalan, ADEQ Project Manager)*

Mr. Tom Mooney, consultant for Honeywell International, Inc., indicated that Honeywell would like to host a facility tour for the interested community. Ms. Kommalan added that once a date has been selected that the CAG members, those people who attended the OU1 site tour, and those individuals who had signed into tonight's CAG meeting would receive information about the upcoming tour. A tentative date and time for the tour was not discussed.

5. *Operable Unit 2 (OU2) Site Update (Steve Whillier, Conestoga-Rovers & Associates and Kris Kommalan, ADEQ Project Manager)*

Steve Whillier, Conestoga-Rovers & Associates (CRA), stated that the OU2 groundwater treatment system has treated approximately 2.8 billion gallons of water since it began operation in December 2001. Additionally, the OU2 system has removed approximately 4,199 pounds of VOCs during this same time period. CRA designed the groundwater extraction and treatment system for a maximum rate of 5,300 gallons per minute (gpm). CRA is now involved with operation of the OU2 treatment system. One CAG member questioned why the width of the OU2 groundwater plume is larger than the OU1 groundwater plume yet the OU1 system has removed significantly more VOCs than the OU2 treatment system during the 2003 calendar year. Mr. Whillier explained that one of the reasons for this is that the concentrations in the OU1 plume are much greater so the system is able to remove more VOCs in the same volume of water that the OU2 system may extract where the concentrations are lower. Mr. Tom Suriano from Motorola also indicated that another reason that the OU2 plume may be wider is that the OU1 plume is from one source area at the former Motorola 52nd Street facility; whereas the OU2 plume contains VOCs from the original OU1 plume as well as additional sources that may be located in the area of the OU2 plume.

Mr. Whillier went on to explain that the beneficial end use of the treated water is discharge to the Grand Canal. The canal is currently undergoing annual maintenance. Therefore, the OU2 treatment system is off-line, and CRA is doing routine maintenance on the system. Mr. Whillier explained that when the system comes back on-line, the south well will have a new 200 gpm submersible pump installed. Due to the declining water levels in the area, currently dropping 10 to 14 feet per year, a new pump with a lower pumping capacity needed to be installed in an effort to keep the well pumping continuously. For

the past several months, the pump has been operated on an intermittent basis (20 hours on and 4 hours off).

Mr. Whillier indicated that the Open House for the OU2 treatment system has been scheduled for February 28, 2004 from 10 am to 2 pm. The CAG members present at the meeting agreed that this was acceptable. Ms. Viola Cooper, EPA Community Involvement Coordinator, indicated that the OU2 fact sheet was completed. Now that the OU2 Open House date and time have been confirmed, the fact sheets will be printed and distributed to the Site's mailing list.

NOTE: After the CAG Meeting, the Open House was rescheduled to March 27, 2004 due to delays in the publication of the fact sheet which announced the Open House to the general public.

Ms. Kommalan stated that the EPA Unilateral Administrative Order (UAO) signed in 1998 included language that Honeywell and Motorola would operate the OU2 treatment system for a period of two years. This time period ended in December 2003. EPA amended this order to stipulate that Honeywell and Motorola would operate the system under this UAO until a final remedy was operational.

6. *Final Call to the Public*

One CAG member inquired about the status of the investigation by Union Pacific Railroad that EPA had commented on in previous meetings. Ms. Kommalan indicated Ms. Nadia Hollan, EPA Project Manager, has the information on the status of this work. Ms. Hollan could not attend tonight's meeting due to a personal emergency.

One community member inquired about the status of the Special Notice. Ms. Kommalan indicated that EPA has plans to issue Special Notice in late March or early April of 2004. Included in each Special Notice will be an AOC and a general statement of work for each facility. ADEQ will work with the potentially responsible parties (PRPs) identified for facilities in the OU2 area, and EPA will work with the PRPs identified for facilities in the OU3 area. Ms. Kommalan also indicated that EPA and ADEQ will host a general meeting for all PRPs after the Special Notice letters are issued. The community member and other community members in the audience indicated that they would like to hear more about this at an upcoming CAG meeting.

7. *Future Meeting Plans*

Ms. Mascareno inquired of the CAG as to whether or not the CAG would like to have meetings on a less frequent basis which would coincide with major milestones for the Site. The CAG indicated that they would like to keep the CAG meetings on a quarterly basis and would hope that the meetings could be set for a specific day of the month so that CAG members could plan around other meetings. Ideas for future meeting topics included the following:

1. Results of test wells installed in OU3;
2. Update on Union Pacific Railroad investigation;
3. Presentation by Arizona Fuel Facilities Corporation fuel release at Sky Harbor Airport;
4. Presentation by City of Phoenix Water Department; and
5. Update on Special Notice Letters to be issued.